United Nations S/2002/1223

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 November 2002

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1410 (2002) of 17 May 2002, in which the Council decided to establish, as of 20 May 2002, for an initial period of 12 months, the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET). In paragraph 13 of that resolution, I was requested to keep the Council closely and regularly informed of progress towards implementation of the resolution, including, in particular, progress towards achievement of the milestones in the mandate implementation plan, and to submit a report within six months of the date of adoption of that resolution and every six months thereafter. An oral briefing was provided to the Council on 13 August 2002 (S/PV.4598). The present report reviews the activities of UNMISET since its establishment in the context of political developments in the independent Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste.

II. Government activities

2. During the reporting period, the Government of Timor-Leste took office and its national institutions assumed responsibility for the management and conduct of its affairs. On 27 September 2002, Timor-Leste was admitted as the 191st Member State of the United Nations. The ceremony, which I attended together with President Xanana Gusmão, Prime Minister Mari Alkatiri and Minister for Foreign Affairs Jose Ramos-Horta, among others marked the formal culmination of the aspiration of its people for independence as a sovereign nation.

3. Since independence, the leaders of Timor-Leste have sought to promote a broad-based, democracy, and to heed concerns or complaints expressed by their citizens. Donors are funding programmes to strengthen the capacity of political parties both in the Parliament as well as at the district level.

4. In response to recent demonstrations by diverse interest groups, including lawyers, taxi drivers, students and pensioners, against aspects of government policy or specific executive decisions, the Government has sought dialogue to promote a better understanding of its limited capacity to address those demands. In addition, former combatants and veterans have expressed increasing dissatisfaction with the Government over a perceived lack of recognition for their role in the struggle for

02-67589 (E) 071102

independence, and some have threatened to create civil unrest. President Gusmão, who has long been concerned about this issue, has established two commissions to determine the role played by individuals in the resistance and to identify appropriate means of recognition, for which donor support may be sought in the future.

5. The Parliament passed its first piece of legislation, the Publication of Acts bill, on 28 June 2002, and has subsequently passed additional legislation on a number of important issues, including the Judicial Magistrates Statutes, the Citizenship Bill, the Passport Law and the Law on the Maritime Borders of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste. It is currently considering the Bill on Land and Property (which relates to State property only). Protection of human rights in Timor-Leste is being institutionalized, including through the establishment of the office of the "*Provedor*" for human rights and justice. Once enabling legislation is adopted, this constitutional office is intended to combine the role of an ombudsperson and a human rights commission. At the same time, mindful of the importance of strong external relations to the long-term security of Timor-Leste, the country's leaders have worked to ensure close relations with other States in the region. In this connection, relations with Indonesia were given crucial momentum by the decision of President Megawati Sukharnoputri of Indonesia to attend the independence celebrations and by the subsequent State visit of President Gusmão to Jakarta, on 2 July 2002, during which the two countries agreed to create a Joint Ministerial Commission for Bilateral Cooperation to address issues of mutual concern. In a further, significant step forward, the Joint Ministerial Commission decided at its first meeting, on 8 October 2002, to maintain the Joint Border Committee, which had first been established under the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), and asked that the Committee "make every effort to finalize agreement by 30 June 2003, on a line that constitutes the border in accordance with historic agreements and legal instruments, on the basis of which the land border can be demarcated".

6. In view of the importance, for humanitarian and political reasons, of an agreement upon arrangements for maintenance of a soft border, the Joint Ministerial Commission decided to sign an arrangement on traditional border crossings and regulated markets at the earliest opportunity. The Commission also adopted a provisional agreement, pending the signature and implementation of the border-crossing arrangement, to allow persons residing in Oecussi to cross into neighbouring areas of West Timor without passports or visas. Early implementation of this measure will allow citizens, many of whom cannot afford existing visa fees, to travel once more by land to other parts of Timor-Leste via Indonesia.

7. In the long term, close relations between Indonesia and Timor-Leste will also be supported by committed prosecution, in both countries, of those who are accused of serious crimes. In this connection, on 14 August 2002, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights expressed concern over the proceedings of the ad hoc human rights tribunal in Jakarta.

8. Timor-Leste has become a member of the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries. It has established diplomatic relations with nearly all Member States of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and participates in its meetings as an invited observer. It also participated as an observer in the third Summit of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, held in Fiji in July 2002.

9. Timor-Leste is seeking to elaborate with other partners a regulatory and technical framework for the development of natural resources, particularly oil and natural gas. On 20 May, the Timor Sea Treaty was signed between Australia and Timor-Leste. Once ratified, the Treaty foresees that revenues from the Treaty area will be shared between the two countries, with 90 per cent of the revenues from the Bayu-Undan field to Timor-Leste. A memorandum of understanding was also signed on the same day providing for the conclusion, by 31 December 2002, of an International Unitization Agreement for the efficient taxation, regulation and administration of the gas and oil field. In addition, Timor-Leste has initiated technical discussions with Australia regarding the exploitation of the reserves in the Joint Petroleum Development Area, on the understanding that this would not prejudice its position on the maritime boundary negotiations.

III. Contribution of the Mission

10. UNMISET, working in close collaboration with the Government of Timor-Leste, has begun its work towards accomplishing the objectives established by the Security Council in resolution 1410 (2002), as described in detail below.

Programme 1
Stability, democracy and justice

A. Support to post-independence public administration

11. Significant challenges to stability continue to be posed by insufficient technical and substantive capacity within the public administration, as recognized by the Security Council in its resolution 1410 (2002). The Civilian Support Group is addressing gaps within the administration in key areas, including financial areas, the justice system and the management of administrative and governmental affairs. The ability of the Group to make a contribution depends, however, on the recruitment of Timorese civil servants for these key positions, some of which have not yet been filled. In a very few instances, international civilian advisers have temporarily had to assume limited line responsibilities, but in these cases, priority is given to their mandate as mentors and their task of transferring skills at the earliest possible date.

12. A small liaison team within UNMISET has assisted in the preparation of the work plans for the civilian advisers and, in consultation with the Government, is assessing their progress. To date, 86 of the envisaged 100 "stability advisers" have started working, while the remaining 14 are in different stages of the recruitment process. For some of these 14 remaining positions, the relevant requirements were modified at the request of the Government, to respond to acute needs that became apparent in the post-independence period.

13. Beyond the Civilian Support Group, the Government is seeking support for 228 posts for development and poverty alleviation, of which 15 are required for autonomous bodies such as the Public Broadcasting Authority and the Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation. To date, donors have committed to funding 90 of these positions and have expressed interest in funding 47 more. If all these commitments materialize, 91 positions will still require funding. Continued donor support both for these posts and other needs is essential for the longer-term stability

of Timor-Leste. Some donors have indicated that this requirement would have to be met through a reallocation of their existing commitments to budget support and other development assistance.

14. The functioning of Timor-Leste's justice system, of central importance for the stability and development of the State, has been affected by a lack of clarity regarding the separation of powers among the judiciary, legislature and the executive. Soon after independence, concern by the judiciary over the absence of a professional code for judges and prosecutors and an independent system for judicial appointments and reviews led to a halt in judicial activity for nearly a month. To resolve the impasse, in mid-July President Gusmão signed a decree pertaining to the transference of the legal system, which allowed the judges appointed by UNTAET to continue in their functions until permanent appointments were made. The national Parliament adopted the Judicial Magistrates Statutes on 3 September 2002 (see para. 5 above), which provide, inter alia, for the composition and functions of the Superior Council of the Judiciary and for the appointment and promotion of judges, despite concerns over some provisions of the statutes raised by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the independence of judges and lawyers. Until the members of the Superior Council to the Judiciary have been appointed and the Council becomes functional, no progress can be made on filling judicial or prosecutorial vacancies, including those in the Court of Appeal. It is urgent that this situation be resolved.

15. Other challenges to the development of the judicial system stem from a lack of crucial resources. The Government, with assistance from the United Nations system, is preparing a plan for the enhancement of the justice sector. It presented an outline of the plan at a donors' meeting on 12 October. Priorities included the need for capacity-building for the administrative staff of the Minister's office; training of prosecutors, recruitment of additional prosecutors, transcription software and training in records management for prosecutors; and the engagement of court administrators. They also included development of interpretation and language skills of judges, including intensive training in Portuguese; recruitment of international judges to the Court of Appeal and the Special Panels for Serious Crimes; assistance for the office of public defenders; assistance designed to improve legislative drafting; and improvements in the prison sector. While donors confirmed their willingness to participate in some of these areas, all require immediate support.

16. The problems with the functioning of the court system have contributed to a situation where the majority of the prison population are being held for prolonged periods without trial. At the time of writing, approximately one quarter of the some 300 inmates being held have been detained without valid warrants. Since independence, national staff have taken almost complete responsibility for the running of the prison service, but they require additional training and equipment. Delays in the appointment of a Director of Prisons and of managers for the institutions in Baucau and Gleno have impeded the development of the correctional system, as has the absence of an effective oversight mechanism to monitor standards and investigate complaints. In this context, two major prison disturbances took place after independence, on 9 June and 16 August 2002. During the last disturbance, nearly 193 prisoners forced their way out of the prison. While many of them were persuaded to return peacefully, 92 inmates escaped, of whom 17 still remain at large. To ensure prison security in the short-term, United Nations civilian police and

officers of the Timor-Leste Police Service are providing external perimeter security at three correctional facilities (Becora, Gleno and Baucau).

17. The Government, with the support of the United Nations system and bilateral donors, is also seeking to address key problems within the correctional system. As an initial step, a joint needs assessment, which took place from 14 to 26 October 2002, recommended: implementation of systems for inmate discipline and redress of grievances; establishment of a code of conduct for prison staff; constitution of a prison oversight committee; establishment of a facility for juveniles; and formation of a national correctional commission charged with the task of developing a rational vision for the correctional system. Apart from these immediate concerns, a longer-term challenge for the Government is that of the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners.

B. Assistance in the conduct of investigations of serious crimes

18. In accordance with the priorities defined by the Security Council on the issue, continued international assistance is essential to bring to justice those responsible for serious crimes committed in 1999. The current implementation plan sets out a timetable for the Serious Crimes Unit's investigations to be completed by 31 December 2002, after which the Unit will continue to provide assistance to prosecutors during the trials by carrying out follow-on investigations and giving court testimony.

19. To date, there have been 41 indictments involving 119 alleged perpetrators of serious crimes. Of these indictments, 19 are for crimes against humanity. The last indictment was filed on 24 September 2002. Currently, 17 case proceedings are pending before the Special Panels for Serious Crimes. So far, 25 persons have been convicted and one has been acquitted due to lack of jurisdiction.

20. In the context of the mandate implementation plan, 5 of the 10 priority cases have reached the Special Panels, four cases are pending and judgement has been handed down in one. Both the defence and the prosecution have filed appeals against this judgement and on the quantum of the sentence. Investigations into the remaining priority cases and cases of widespread patterns of serious violence are ongoing.

21. While every effort is being made to carry out the mandate implementation plan, impediments to progress include the above-mentioned constraints faced by the justice system as well as a lack of specific resources required in this area, including a lack of forensic pathologists and enhanced investigative capacity. The early appointment of international judge-mentors to the Court of Appeals is of particular relevance to the prosecution of serious crimes since they are required to hear appeals against the judgements delivered by the Special Panels.

22. Additional cases of serious crimes beyond those provided for under the mandate implementation plan have emerged, possibly involving crimes against humanity. With the programmed reduction of investigations and the seriously limited national capacity, these cases may go uninvestigated, an outcome which could have possible implications for the reconciliation process.

23. The Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation, an autonomous body established to facilitate reconciliation with justice, has commenced its operational phase. Offices in all the 13 districts, manned by over 200 national staff,

have started on the task of collecting an estimated 8,700 statements and facilitating 1,000 community reconciliation processes. The offices are being assisted by several international advisers, including two UNMISET human rights officers. Donors have provided just over half of the $4 million budget required for the Commission. The first community reconciliation process carried out by the Commission, which involved three former militia members, was attended by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mary Robinson, who visited Timor-Leste from 23 to 25 August 2002. During the visit, the High Commissioner signed a joint communiqué with the Government and civil society identifying a commitment to 11 human rights goals.

Programme II
Internal security and law enforcement

24. As agreed with the Government of Timor-Leste, UNPOL and the Timor-Leste Police Service maintain law and order as a joint service with a unified chain of command. Since independence, reported crime in Timor-Leste remains comparatively low, although there has been an increase in traffic accidents and reported domestic violence cases. The latter trend may reflect the efficacy of a public awareness campaign being pursued against gender-based violence, rather than increased incidence, although this remains to be confirmed. Several cases of violence involving "issue-based security groups" have occurred, particularly in the western districts of the country. On four occasions, the Timor-Leste Police Service and United Nations civilian police required perimeter support from UNMISET's military component to re-establish order. On the whole, there does not appear to be any national-level coordination between these issue-based security groups nor do they appear, at present, to pose a significant threat to internal security. However, the basic issues that galvanize these groups, such as high unemployment, still need to be addressed.

25. The transfer of policing responsibility, as agreed earlier by UNTAET and the transitional Timorese Government, is progressing on schedule (S/2002/432, paras. 83-86). As of early November 2002, the United Nations civilian police have handed over policing responsibilities to the Timor-Leste Police Service in the districts of Manatuto, Aileu, Manufahi and Ainaro. In the districts where the Timor-Leste Police Service has taken over responsibility, it has despite its lack of resources, maintained law and order without any major incidents. Full executive responsibility is expected to be handed over to the Timor-Leste Police Service for all 13 districts, specialized units and headquarters, in January 2004.

26. The downsizing plan for the UNMISET police component is proceeding according to schedule (ibid., annex III). At present, the UNMISET police component includes 741 officers. This marks a decrease of about one third from their strength of 1,250 at the time of independence. With regard to retention and recruitment, priority is being given to civilian police officers with specialized qualifications and skills who can mentor or train the officers of the Timor-Leste Police Service.

27. At the time of Timor-Leste's independence, 1,793 officers of the national Police Service had undergone the three-month basic training course and were on duty, co-located with their United Nations counterparts at appropriate levels of

command for on-the-job training. An additional 492 officers have completed the basic training course since then. As a result, a total of 2,285 officers of the Service are now serving in Timor-Leste, 82 more than previously projected. Another 250 candidates are currently undergoing training. With the support of international agencies, UNMISET has also been providing special units within the Police Service with training in conflict management, human rights and the handling of cases of domestic violence and sexual abuse.

28. Despite this progress in training and in the transferring of police responsibilities, officers of the Police Service are hindered by resource constraints. The lack of transportation, communication and other equipment, in particular, keeps them from gaining the confidence and respect of the communities in which they serve. If this situation persists, it could undermine the morale of the Service and its capacity to maintain law and order.

29. A joint assessment mission, with the involvement of the Government, the United Nations and donor countries, to assess the level of training and logistical support needed, as well as to identify potential partners who could fill the resource gaps, is planned for November. Realizing that building the Timor-Leste Police Service is a long-term endeavour, well beyond UNMISET's mandate, the assessment mission will be looking at the need of the Service over the next five years.

Programme III
External security and border control

A. Support for external security and territorial integrity

30. The overall external security and border control situation has continued to improve since my last report. Sustained action against former militia by the Indonesian armed forces, Tentara Nasional Indonesia (TNI), as well as ongoing efforts by both Governments to suppress criminal activity at the border and to remove remaining support bases, is expected in the medium term to eliminate any threat posed to the security of the country. However, the tragic bomb attack in Bali, Indonesia, offered a troubling indication of the risk of terrorism faced by the region. Even prior to this attack, Timor-Leste was the subject of a potential terrorist threat that resulted in the need for increased security of diplomatic and United Nations facilities, principally in Dili. The Government and UNMISET continue to jointly monitor the situation and have developed a series of contingency plans.

31. While there have been intermittent reports of firing in the vicinity of the Tactical Coordination Line (the informal boundary pending formal demarcation of the border), these are believed to be associated with hunting activity. Unregulated markets remain common in the vicinity of the Coordination Line. Although these markets are a valued source of traditional trade and economic livelihood for many citizens, they also provide opportunities for smuggling and other criminal activities and have been linked to the presence of former militia in the vicinity. Security agencies on both sides of the border have cooperated to control the markets and to suppress illegal activities. Such actions, which are largely the result of initiatives at the local level, have contributed directly to the reduction of the development of potential developments. The commitment of the Joint Commission to sign the arrangement on regulated border markets at the earliest opportunity (see para. 6

above), when given effect, will contribute further to a secure environment within which economic activity may prosper.

32. Resolution of the refugee problem remains a prerequisite to ensuring stability. It is estimated that 10,000 to 11,000 families (35,000-37,000 persons) remain in West Timor as refugees and that around 5,000 of these families include former members of the Indonesian civil service. Some former militia leaders, who are suspected to have perpetrated serious crimes, claim to have influence over large numbers of refugees in the camps in West Timor. They have sought to use this as a bargaining chip in negotiating concessions for their own return to Timor-Leste and that of their alleged supporters.

33. Refugee returns, which peaked during June and July 2002, have now slowed to a trickle. Of the 29,847 refugees who have returned so far this year, only 106 returns were recorded during the entire month of September, representing the lowest rate of return in the last 12 months. The daily return rates for October have also been extremely low, with only 17 returns in the first three weeks of the month.

34. A special fund has been established granting refugees who were formerly civil servants in the Government of Indonesia a onetime payment, in lieu of their regular pensions or severance packages, upon their return to Timor-Leste. However, after a period of over a year, with the Fund, having received only a fraction of the donor support sought, a decision was taken to distribute the amounts available. These payments commenced in November 2002 with a package starting at $50 for those who served up to 5 years, rising to a maximum payment to any single individual of about seven times that amount. The impact of such incentives in encouraging the return of Timor-Leste is unclear.

35. It is expected that those remaining in West Timor will lose their refugee status in Indonesia at the end of 2002, at which time the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will cease its operations in the area. In order to encourage further returns before then, President Gusmão plans to make a personal appeal for additional returns during a November visit to the camps.

36. The robust border presence of the UNMISET military component, as well as an established pattern of consultation and cooperation with Indonesian military counterparts in West Timor, has continued to contribute to a stable security environment. Brigadier General Taur Matan Ruak, Commander of Timor-Leste's defence force, the Falintil-FDTL, who participated as an observer at the most recent command-level meeting between the Indonesian armed forces (TNI) and UNMISET's military component, was welcomed by the Indonesian authorities.

37. Due to the stable security situation, the first phase of the four-phase downsizing programme is to be completed as planned by the end of November (S/2002/432, annex IV). At that time, the military component of UNMISET will number some 3,870, including the United Nations Military Observer Group.

38. Further progress will depend upon continued stability in Timor-Leste, as well as the successful development, through adequate donor and bilateral support, of the national defence force (Falintil-FDTL) and of border services. The First Battalion of the defence force, which is based in Los Palos, is now undergoing training. Recruitment for the Second Battalion should be completed in early 2003. The stable environment allowed defence responsibility for the Lautem district to be handed over to the national defence force on 23 July 2002. With continued donor and

bilateral support, including for logistics and training, the force is expected to become fully operational by June 2004.

B. Assisting in the development of border security and control

39. Alongside political progress toward normalization of the border (see paras. 5-6 above), preparations continue for the assumption of responsibility by the Timor-Leste Police Service for immigration services, in January 2003, and for border patrolling, by June 2003. Nearly 25 per cent of the projected 200 border patrol and immigration officers have now completed their training.

40. However, the capacity of the Border Patrol Service, like other national services, is hampered by resource constraints. The absence of accommodation, at or near the border, both for office and residential use, and the lack of communications equipment have emerged as major impediments to an effective and timely handover.

IV. Role of the United Nations system

41. The Government's economic and social policies are defined by the objectives of the National Development Plan, the medium-term fiscal framework and the annual budget for 2002-2003, which were presented to donors in Dili on 14 and 15 May 2002. In this connection, the Government is working to create development networks with donor agencies, bilateral partners and non-governmental organizations.

42. Economic contraction following the withdrawal of a significant international presence is expected to be less drastic than had been feared — the actual decline in real GDP during 2002 is expected be around 1 per cent. During the first three months of fiscal year 2002-2003, from July to September, the Government collected revenues of $9.58 million or 23 per cent of the entire budgeted revenue of $41.3 million. Nearly half of the total revenue is accounted for by earning from the Timor Sea ($4.91 million). Capital expenditure has been largely insignificant as most of the Ministries have not yet finalized their capital expenditure plans. However, some 56 per cent of the total government expenditure has been spent on education and economic affairs.

43. The National Development Plan underscores the crucial linkage between infrastructure rehabilitation on the one hand and national development on the other, in particular agricultural productivity, alleviation of poverty and private sector investment. The rapid pace of infrastructure rehabilitation has continued over the past five months. Most of the water supply in urban and rural areas has been restored to the basic service levels existing before 1999. Dili port's cargo handling capacity has been expanded and regular ferry services between Dili and Oecussi and the island of Atauro have commenced. The road network is being maintained at a basic level. Progress has been made in the rehabilitation of power stations. By early 2003, it is estimated that 31 small power stations at district or subdistrict levels will have been rehabilitated with support from the World Bank Trust Fund, and bilateral donors. However, in the absence of effective management and cost-recovery mechanisms, the viability and sustainability of the power generation and distribution systems remains precarious.

44. The support of multilateral and bilateral donors for the economic and social well-being of Timor-Leste is vital for the long-term stability of the country. UNMISET is working closely with the wider United Nations system of agencies, funds and programmes and international financial institutions, as well as with bilateral actors and civil society, to assist the Government in its efforts to advance the objectives of the National Development Plan and to facilitate a smooth transition of the United Nations role towards traditional development assistance. The Mission has appointed focal points on HIV/AIDS and gender, and thematic groups have been formed to coordinate United Nations system efforts in these areas. It has taken the lead in developing constructive proposals, in active consultation with the Government, related to technical cooperation, particularly South-South cooperation, recognition and rehabilitation of veterans, productive employment generation, promotion of vocational education, entrepreneurship development and agriculture and health sector development, which will be implemented by the relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. Furthermore, UNMISET and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are working in partnership with the World Bank and other donor agencies in support of the Government's Transition Support Programme for poverty reduction, governance capacity-building, expenditure and policy management, private sector and power sector development, as foreseen under the National Development Plan.

V. Financial aspects

45. The General Assembly, in its resolution 56/296 of 27 June 2002, appropriated an amount of 305.2 million dollars gross, equivalent to a monthly rate of 25.4 million dollars gross for the operation of UNMISET for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003. The cost of maintaining the Mission during the period would be limited to the monthly rate approved by the General Assembly.

46. As of 30 September 2002, unpaid assessments to the special account for UNTAET/UNMISET for the period since the inception of the Mission amounted to $213.6 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at the same date amounted to $1,776.6 million.

VI. Observations and recommendations

47. During the first five months of its independence, the people and leaders of Timor-Leste have continued to consolidate the foundations of their country. The gains of the past three years are being reinforced through the continuing international presence and commitment, both through the presence of UNMISET and through bilateral contributions. However, as was recognized by the Security Council in its resolution 1410 (2002), the country's emerging institutions remain fragile and will require international assistance.

48. Steady progress, as reported above, has been made within each of the areas mandated by the Security Council, enabling UNMISET to adhere generally to the timetables (S/2002/432, annex IV). While earlier assumptions about progress towards demarcation have proven optimistic, the commitments made between the Governments of Indonesia and Timor-Leste will, if realized, allow UNMISET to keep to its schedule for reduction and ultimate withdrawal.

49. At the same time, the completion of the Mission's implementation plan and a smooth transition to traditional development assistance will require complementary provision of sufficient bilateral assistance in a number of key areas. As reflected in the present report, these include justice, corrections, police, border control and defence. It also remains essential that sufficient donor support is provided to fill all 228 positions referred to in paragraph 13 above.

50. The progress that has taken place in the country offers great promise. While recognizing the competing claims on the international community's attention and resources, I urge the Security Council and donor community to remain engaged, to build upon its outstanding contributions to date and to bring this promise to its full realization.

51. Finally, I would like to convey my sincere appreciation to the Security Council and other Member States who have demonstrated unwavering support to Timor-Leste. I would also like to pay tribute to the dedicated efforts of my Special Representative and his team and to convey my deep sympathy to the families of those peacekeepers who were affected by the attack in Bali.

Annex

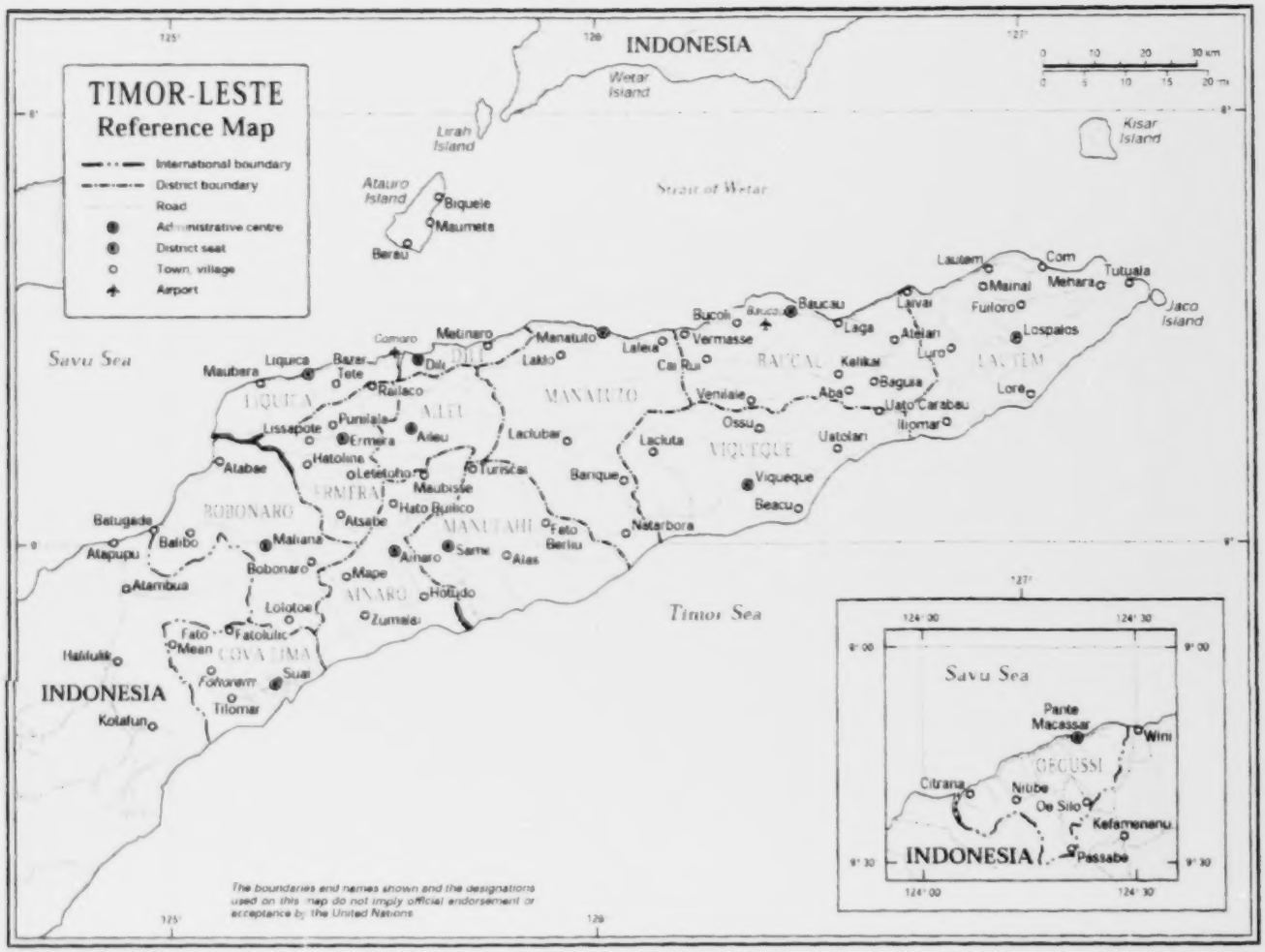
United Nations Mission in East Timor: contributions as at 31 October 2002

Authorized military strength: 5,000 (up to 120 military observers)

	Military observers	*Headquarters staff officers*	*Troops*	*Total*
Australia	15	37	829	881
Bangladesh	7			7
Bolivia	2			2
Brazil	11	4	71	86
Denmark	2	2		4
Egypt	2			2
Fiji		5	183	188
Ireland	2	2		4
Japan		10	640	650
Jordan	4			4
Kenya	2			2
Republic of Korea		9	428	437
Malaysia	16		20	36
Mozambique	2			2
Nepal	3	4	6	13
New Zealand	4	8	602	614
Pakistan	15	4	108	127
Philippines	8	6	50	64
Portugal	1	7	639	647
Russian Federation	2			2
Singapore		11	214	225
Slovakia			36	36
Sweden	2			2
Thailand	6	9	483	498
Turkey	2			2
Uruguay	3			3
Yugoslavia	3			3
Total	**114**	**118**	**4 309**	**4 541**

Force Commander: Singapore; Deputy Force Commander/Chief of Staff: Australia; Chief Military Observer: Portugal.

Civilian police: Argentina: 9; Australia: 58; Bangladesh: 25; Bosnia and Herzegovina: 10; Brazil: 9; Canada: 20; Chile: 6; China: 76; Egypt: 12; Ghana: 69; Jordan: 40; Malaysia: 44; Mozambique: 6; Nepal: 35; Niger: 3; Norway: 4; Pakistan: 9; Philippines: 74; Portugal: 14; Russian Federation: 5; Samoa: 2; Singapore: 25; Slovenia: 2; Spain: 5; Sri Lanka: 38; Sweden: 10; Thailand: 36; Turkey: 11; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: 12; Ukraine: 7; United States of America: 58; Zambia: 7; total: 741.



Map No. 4189 UNITED NATIONS
November 2002

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

S/2002/1223